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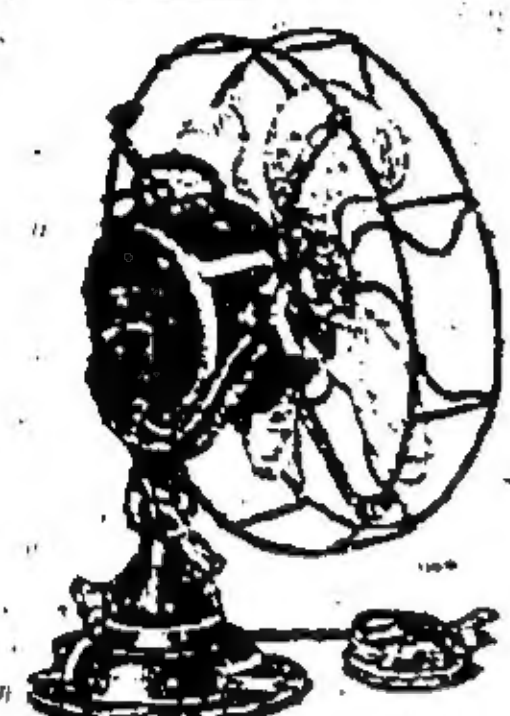
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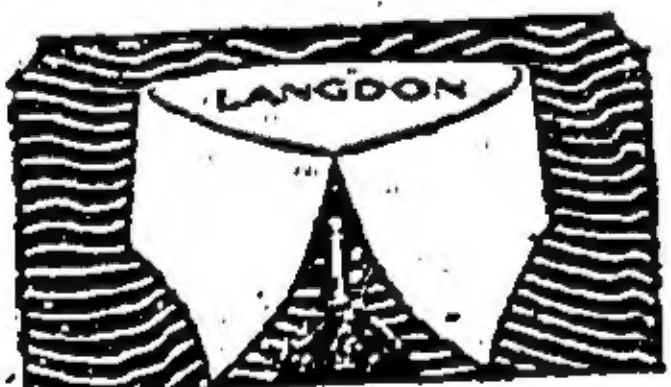
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

EMPIRE POLICY.

MOMENTOUS SUBJECTS FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 17.

Several suggestions as regards the agenda of the Imperial Conference were made in a full dress debate in the House of Commons, but members disclaimed intention of bringing pressure to bear on the Government or the conference.

Major-General Sir J. H. Davidson, referring to the urgency of preventing competition in armaments, declared that it was essential that the situation in the Far East should be adequately reviewed by a conference comprising Britain, America, and Japan. He advocated extension of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the result of that conference was known, but said that if we let the Pacific question wander on and we competed in armaments we could not manage our world-wide responsibilities. He dwelt on the dangers of the colour question which ought to be considered from an economic standpoint. He suggested the establishment of an imperial council on which resident ministers from the Dominions in Britain might deal with foreign affairs and imperial defence.

Colonel Sir S. Hoare stoutly affirmed the necessity of Anglo-French friendship as a basis for imperial policy and foreign policy in Europe. We could not revert to a policy of isolation after signing the Peace Treaty much as we should like it. He strongly advocated Anglo-American friendship as the basis of our world policy.

CHINA'S JUST DEMANDS

Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, he deprecated any alliance likely to embitter our relations with the six British commonwealths or the United States. He argued that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty if renewed must be modified to meet China's just demands, also American objections. He supported Major-General Davidson's suggested conference on Pacific matters with the inclusion of the Dominions and Chinese representatives, at which Japanese emigration could also be considered. He favoured, and which Japanese emigration could also be considered. He favoured, and which Japanese emigration could also be considered. He favoured, and which Japanese emigration could also be considered.

Sir J. D. Rees rejoined in the prospects that justice would be done to the Indians' natural aspirations for equal rights at the conference.

Major-General Sir C. Townshend preferred that the Dominions should build their own fleets instead of contributing money to the British Government.

Sir J. Bennett, while eulogizing Japan's wartime behaviour, suggested that conditions were different now from when the Anglo-Japanese Treaty entered and we must be convinced that Japan was equally potent in the military and naval sense as before the war. He declared that India did not like the idea of a treaty in which Japan was dependent on Russia and help our defence of India. He recognised the delicacy of the problem concerning Indian settlement in other parts of the Empire.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA

Commander Bellairs, reviewing Japan's wonderful progress, said that she was deserving of the world's greatest respect, but Britons were very averse to an alliance with a nation pursuing militaristic ambitions as evidenced by the huge estimates for the services. He thought that the Alliance perhaps had military rather than liberalising effects and recalled critically Japan's twenty-one demands on China which would leave China confident that she was able to pursue the peaceful development of her own resources.

Mr. B. C. Spoor (Labour) agreed with General Smuts' statement that the British Empire as it was known before the war had completely broken up and must be replaced by a power comprising the Dominions and the Mother Country's outstanding qualities.

INDIAN UNREST

Mr. Spoor stressed that whatever line was taken up by any of the Dominions on the Asiatic question it had far-reaching effects outside the limits of that particular Dominion. He attributed the more composed state of affairs in India to the presence of Lord Reading and hoped that Lord Reading was going to win the confidence of Indians. Nevertheless, Mr. Spoor thought that the disturbed state was partly due to the position of Asiatics in other parts of the world. He described the widely conflicting opinions in evidence before the committee considering the question of Indians in East Africa. Regarding Indians' presence or status he declared that the position in East Africa was having a serious effect in India. He, like other speakers, referred to the distinguished character of India's representative at the conference. Concluding, he hoped that the conference would be swayed by considerations of principle, not of expediency.

NEW CHINA POLICY WANTED

Mr. T. P. O'Connor hoped that the policy of the nations exercising special rights over the parcelled out parts of China would be abandoned and that instead any renewed Anglo-Japanese Treaty would fully recognize Chinese susceptibilities as well as her rights and independence. He voiced misgivings as regards Korea. He pressed for the placing of the Irish question on the conference of the agenda.

Brigadier-General G. B. Cockerill insisted that the equality of states within the empire which he and others had not challenged be carried to equality in the burden of responsibilities.

It. General Sir A. Hunter-Weston emphasised the importance of co-ordinated Empire defence and elaborated his views to show how this was of vital importance to each of the Dominions. He urged the formation of a permanent defence advisory body consisting of Dominions and British Services representatives and including munition makers.

EMPIRE UNITY

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to the debate, praised the high level of the debate, and pointed out the restrictions of speech imposed on responsible ministers at the forthcoming conference in participating in the debate. This was accentuated owing to many problems as delicate as debate. He disagreed with the speaker who referred to the slowness of British political movements, for he was rather astonished at its rapid advance during the last 25 years. The Imperial gathering was no longer a rare accident. We found that all members were absolutely equal recognised and India sitting on terms of equality, which was in itself a small achievement. It had not created wonderment to him that foreign Allies had been surprised and had failed to comprehend an Empire consisting of such unity in diverse parts. It was not a model for the League of Nations but was a league of nations. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH QUESTION

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to a suggestion that the initiative in any change or progress must come from the Dominions themselves declared that such proposals would not fall on an unfriendly ear and would be welcomed by the Government and Parliament. No cut and dried agenda would be presented to the conference. After recapitulating the principal subjects which the Imperial Government desired to submit (already tabled) he said that if the Dominions or anyone else desired and cared to find time to discuss other questions the Government was very willing to enter into discussions. Referring to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's hope that Dominion representatives would discuss England, Mr. Chamberlain said that he hesitated to make such a suggestion himself, chiefly lest the Dominions representatives might consider an invitation to meddle in our affairs as the first step on our part to attempt to interfere in theirs. But if the Dominions premier desired it, such discussion would be very valuable. The Government departments had prepared memoranda and suggestions on the various matters of common concern which might come before the conference. These had been approved by the Cabinet and would be circulated to the conference.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 7/8
To-day's opening rate 2/6 5/8

SPECIAL CABLE

MANNIX COMING.

ARRIVAL AT SINGAPORE.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, June 17.

Archbishop Mannix, the Australian prelate noted for his Sinn Fein sympathies, has arrived here on board the N. Y. K. s.s. "Kleist" and is proceeding to Australia via Hongkong and Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAN INGE AND "DOYA."

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir.—In your very interesting leader, yesterday, on "A Race Without Compassion?" you have quoted Dean Inge as saying that "the substantial difference between the English and the Indians is that the English have 'doya' and the Indians lack it." I am afraid that the Dean has either misunderstood Mr. Townshend or that Mr. Townshend has been subjected by the Pandit to the gentle process of irony. You rightly ask how, if the Indians do not exercise

"doya," the word has come to mean "pity." During my novitiate in India many Pandits have repeatedly told me the reverse of what Mr. Townshend's Pandit told him: they pointed out, in fact, that two words in Sanskrit were incapable of being translated into English—"Dharma" and "Doya." Some translate "Dharma" into "religion," but, as "Dharma" is so to say, im-pulse, piety and charity combined and is not governed by laws or outward forms, it is not possible to do so. "Doya," also, has no exact equivalent in English. It is not pity or compassion, as it does not involve the idea of "compassion" with a human being, or any other animal, in distress or suffering; it is more than even, fellow-feeling, and the nearest approach to its meaning is to be found in Shakespeare's "milk of human kindness" combined with a pantheistic conception of the universe.

Yours etc.,
J.C.R.

Hongkong, June 17th.

SUPERSTITIONS.

LIGHTNING TOOTHPICKS.

In many parts of the country it is believed that a toothpick made of a piece of a tree which has been struck by lightning is a cure for toothache and a preserver of the teeth generally. The fact of magic virtues attributed to the lightning-struck toothpick is, in fact, a survival of the old belief that lightning sanctified what it touched. The electrical discharges from the clouds were accounted by our ancestors as a direct emanation from the ruler and chief of the gods. Zeus was the thunderer of the Greeks and under the name of Jupiter or Jove he was the same to the Latins.

When we consider that before Benjamin Franklin's time we knew practically as little concerning the real nature of lightning as did Ajax when he defied it on the Trojan field, it is not surprising that the men of old saw in this tremendous display of force a godlike emanation, or that a belief should exist to-day in the magical qualities imparted to wood which has been visited by the thunderbolt.

It is, however, a curious example of how knowledge and superstition may exist side by side that an expert electrician who cures, controls and measures lightning as a part of his business will, nevertheless, pick his teeth with a silver of lightning-struck wood in order to stop his toothache.

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The China Mail.

TELETYPE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1931.

ADVERSARIA.

The point of view is the point of absolute ultimate importance, when considering ideas. Even a blind man has a point of view. The most truly rational men have several, and are therefore most futile in debate. A journalist who manages to see more than one at once is heavily handicapped. The politician who really can see "both sides" (as if there were only two) rarely votes; he calls himself a ringmaster and the one-eyed idea of him a jelly-fish, and mean it. He probably is a very unsatisfactory man to work with, just as the single point of view man is a trying person to argue with. The point of view of this paragraph is that every living creature has a point of view.

Even the skater. The P. W. D. people don't love me, and they know where I live. So they tore up my street, and hacked my trees. I interfered about the trees, and I guess they then said among themselves: "Let's punish the blighter by leaving his sidewalk unpeaved." They left the job and my sidewalk has been intermittently a pond or a clay puddle for over a month. I laughed. They can't annoy me that way. I stole some bricks and made stepping stones, and rejoiced in the mosquitoes' point of view, which I happen to know. There are Dr. Pearce M.O.H. and Chief Inspector Jambale working overtime, persecuting the mosquito, destroying her haunts, notifying householders to help them, all at Government expense,

and here we have the P. W. D. providing a beautiful breeding place for them, in a vain attempt to worry me. They little know how widely they have missed their mark.

Why I love mosquitoes. I LOVE mosquitoes. I am a sup-mosquitoes "porter of the Society for Being Cruel to Persons who are Cruel to Animals." I regard a mosquito net as the British regarded the German U-boat campaign. It is a wicked attempt to starve a community to death. Have you ever thought how cruel it is? From the skater point of view? "Fee-fie-fum," the beautiful little animal sings. "I smell the blood of an Englishman." And then it cannot get at it. Starvation is a cruel death. If God made mosquitoes, He never meant them to starve. Personally, I don't begrudge them a square meal, so long as they do not bring their undesirable friends with them—the malaria bacilli, whose manners are so rude, they never wiping their feet, and leaving muddy marks on the carpet of my temperature.

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS. More over, the P. W. D. people, far from annoying me, have been contributing to my aesthetic pleasures. I always think of the graceful Madame Culex as of Venus rising from the sea. Her form is lovely, her thin-sweet song an invitation to the tender emotions of love, her children the jolliest little buggers to watch you ever saw. I shall be sorry when the P. W. D. forget their strafe, and fill up my sidewalk, especially as I've just planted some water-lilies on it, and am looking forward to the blooming of the lotus. This between ourselves, for I don't want the Crown to hear of it, and charge me rent for this bit of Crown Land I'm using so happily beneath my windows. I thought of starting fish ponds, but of course, that would have hurt my mosquito friends.

It may be as well to GENERAL give notice right here, NOTICE - seeing that my job compels me to make so many enemies, that it is useless to try to make me unhappy. I have been inoculated. I am now immune. Everything that happens is a joke. I got a most fearful and complicated disease a little while ago, and I laughed and made a poem about it. Here is a bit of it:

Exercising throbings that divert my busy mind... Come and go like morocars and leave a stink behind. Not the stink of pain, my friends, nor any mental dust. But the vorticecloudiness of coming off the bust. Coming off the bust, my lads, with ghastly relief. And tangential repentance in the sore and yellow leaf. O it's malleolar twitches that can obliterate the crust. The tractile legs that tem it a man, when coming off the bust.

There was a lot more of it, with rarer words in it; but after Rodrick Random's jibe at me in Tuesday's Daily Press, I've gotta take care. What I mean to say is it is no use trying to prove me. I'm unpeevable. I've discovered the true formula of chronic cheerfulness, and am taking out letters patent for it. If I tried to give it away it wouldn't be valued so. I'll sell it at profiteering prices.

The Chinese have the secret. On the other day, if I hadn't known their ways pretty well, I should have thought some Chinese friends of mine were very angry with the C. S. P. They had asked for a permit for three days' Dragon Boat racing. The Colonial Secretary, they said, was "agreeable" to two, but the C. S. P. objected and said one day was enough. One of them waved his chopsticks in the air and shouted these things at me with every appearance of anger. What for making such difference? Jockey Club can have three days. Dragon boat race and pony race all same sport. Dragon boat more better race for charity. Also less work for police than pony race. I caught the contagion, and warmly said I would write to the China Mail about it. I said things about our police wanting to rule a free people all some German police. I said it looked like a habitually domineering attitude of mind, and that such unnecessary pinpricks in Chinese amour propre were undesirable, and provocative of bad feelings where there should be trust and confidence and esteem. I was waving my chopsticks and, and so far as I can recall my emotion, happy and contentedly indignant - not that I cared a damn, of course. The effect on my Chinese friends was remarkable. They asked me not to trouble. No use fighting the Government, they said. And one added that the C. S. P. was a very good gentleman. It was a clear case and a good illustration of the English political wisdom that tolerates and indulges hot air. Steam that blows off explodes nothing. If I had not been sympathetic, but had warned these fellows that they must not talk that way, they would have felt worse and carried on. So would I. I never hate a man whose eyes I have consigned to the usual dreadful fate. The crass, as Jerome once said, has cleared out the mental chimney like a penorth of gunpowder.

An "Old Mancunian" sends in these rhymes from "Ulla," the Manchester Grammar School Magazine. I like the title of the rhymes. It is really a splendid name for the sort of magazine I'd like to produce. However, as he has been kind enough to take the trouble, here are the rhymes:

Had I the lightning speed of Veno,
The sound ripe fruitiness of Eno,
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The rugged beauty of Tino,
The free facility of Reno,
The colour sense of Purgino,
The dialectic of the "Meno"
The frolic humour of Dan Leno,
The homing instinct of King Tino,
And all the stoic strength of Zeno,
My life would be a perfect beano.

Readers who like that form of ingenuity may now try to sing the simple song of bees, cheese, Chinese, case, fleas, freeze, keys, leas, knees, peas, please, quays, seize, tease, tees, teas, threes, and wheeze.

Can you recall that some vivid bit in "Gulliver" where he tows the Lilliputian navy away? I felt rather like Gulliver the other day, when I had to tow my boat out of one of our bays where I noticed the tide was rapidly falling. We were bathing, and the others thought I was making fool-pidjin to tease them; but if I hadn't grabbed the anchor in my arms and towed her out about a mile, the length of the shallow ledge from which the sea was going, and that in a hurry, they would have had to wait the next high water. Some of our bays are like that. Even on Stonecutters it is not wise to take a deep-decked boat too close in.

The least pleasing aspect of serious study is the reflection that the harvested product will not "keep." Life is so short, and although the scholar may leave writings based on his learning, he cannot leave his brain-oozement. That perishes with him. The Times has a "Student of Politics" who does not seem to think so. Talking of a speech by Mr. A. Chamberlain, he said: "It

was not a lively speech, and a great part of it was read, but it had the quality of lucidity, which the speaker inherits from his father." I am assuming that lucidity, like chastity, truthfulness, thirst, and the taste for cayenne, are impossible legacies, things that must be self-cultivated.

I walked one recent sunny afternoon in a garden, an actual, local, GARDEN. Hongkong garden that is almost the garden of my life-long dreams. I may not tell you of its location, without the permission of its owner and creator, and he does not know that it is in my mind to speak of it. When I think of that place as it must have been when that man picked it out as a site for his garden, I tell myself that he must have used the eye of faith, the artist eye, the seeing eye. One steps off an arid, weedy bit of Chinese waste land, out of the sun glare, into the green cooeth of a bosky avenue, a verdant, ferny tunnel that meanders, opening here and there, as pictures occur in a well made book, into little triangles and rectangles of level soil where grow the things useful as well as beautiful.

It is permitted to be understood that "Robert McWhirter" is a gentleman from Scotland. I may be confusing the Bible and the Shorter Catechism, but I've always understood that Scots are all well acquainted with the scriptures. I've also been used to hearing David and Jonathan named as a classic in cance of friendship, like Damon and Pythias, or Pythias and Orestes, etc. But Robert McWhirter, wishing to illustrate the tremendous amity existing between himself and one Mr. Jackson, says "Absalom and David were tetchy w' each other in comparison." I may not irritate Justice Ivory, and say that I never heard of Absalom. I guess he means Absalom, who neglected to get his hair cut before riding under an oak tree, and got so badly entangled among the acorns that a well-meaning ass called Job, overlooking the fact that the hair of Absalom, thrust three darts through his heart. It is a curious and interesting story, which you may follow up for yourselves in the Eighteenth of Second Samuel.

Had I Robert McWhirter been taking a dram, when he wrote about David and Absalom; when his real point was, if ye think weel on't, the proverbial friendship o' David and Jont. No matter, say I, where he got his lore, from the pair bangit laddie was Absalom.

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The frolic humour of Dan Leno,
The homing instinct of King Tino,
And all the stoic strength of Zeno,
My life would be a perfect beano.

Can you recall that some vivid bit in "Gulliver" where he tows the Lilliputian navy away? I felt rather like Gulliver the other day, when I had to tow my boat out of one of our bays where I noticed the tide was rapidly falling. We were bathing, and the others thought I was making fool-pidjin to tease them; but if I hadn't grabbed the anchor in my arms and towed her out about a mile, the length of the shallow ledge from which the sea was going, and that in a hurry, they would have had to wait the next high water. Some of our bays are like that. Even on Stonecutters it is not wise to take a deep-decked boat too close in.

The least pleasing aspect of serious study is the reflection that the harvested product will not "keep." Life is so short, and although the scholar may leave writings based on his learning, he cannot leave his brain-oozement. That perishes with him. The Times has a "Student of Politics" who does not seem to think so. Talking of a speech by Mr. A. Chamberlain, he said: "It

was not a lively speech, and a great part of it was read, but it had the quality of lucidity, which the speaker inherits from his father." I am assuming that lucidity, like chastity, truthfulness, thirst, and the taste for cayenne, are impossible legacies, things that must be self-cultivated.

certain, true, and infallible sign and symptom of a Beotian is that he always declares to be mad the fellow creature who does not talk his own crude slang or dialect. What he cannot understand must be foolishness. That seems logical to him, and factually it is. And he holds it moral to act on it. Now (you should note this well also) there is only a little bit of any man's mind that other men understand, any more, indeed, than they understand of the mind of God, as saying I will presently but not just now descend upon it. It is only in extreme youth, and for fleeting moments even then, that we are able to get out of ourselves enough to sense the emotions of another. The more our individuality, the less our sympathy. The longer our past, the more concentrated our ego, and the less our capacity for diffusion and extension so as to come into touch (as it were) with the other mind.

Years ago I met and talked with a youth who told me he was god. His name was Indian and his social name was Purana. When he informed me that I also was god I began to perceive his drift. It would have been easy to pronounce him mad, listening to him, but no, honest listener could have called him arrogant, in spite of his deific claim. If I did get his drift aright, he should (had he been cleverer and more precise in expression have broken it to me in this form. "This voice that you hear is the voice of a man called Purana, but I who make use of it am god. I am inside things; I am essentially cosmic. You, egotistic men, full of the illusion of ego, are outside. You are (your words are ill-fitted to communicate ideas) as it were living tubes. Like, as I say, the sea cucumber or leech, I am for ever trying to get inside you, to fill you, and to express myself through you; but though in men like Purana I find a chamber all sweet and clean and empty and fit, and in you a little corner of the soul into which I can penetrate and make myself manifest, there are far too many men I find sealed against me. I am god, speaking by means of the organs of Purana. It would have been less easy, had he so spoken, to have called Purana crazy as men did. But what he said was, simply, "I am god," and naturally many did not understand. It was because Jesus was not understood that they killed him, and it may be because he is still misunderstood that men do not follow him.

The Guardian in "THE CHURCH" its sub-title and "NEWSPAPER" announces itself as "The Church Newspaper." Churchmen read it and do not protest. Clergy write for it. It is opposed to divorce law reform. That we can understand and allow for. But surely we have a right to expect its arguments to be clean and decent and Christian? How does this "one strike you when printed in" The Church Newspaper?

"If [the Bill before Parliament] still contains a provision for the equalisation of the sexes in the matter of grounds for divorce—an equalisation to which nature itself has opposed its fiat. For obvious reasons—Dr. Johnson once pointed them out in his usual uncompromising way—adultery in a wife is more perilous to society than adultery in a husband. Thus there is still need for determined hostility to the Bill in both Houses."

Nature makes no such discrimination, nor does any reasonable ethic. The natural danger of promiscuity (adultery) is disease, and the setting of the children's teeth on edge in no way depends on the sex of the parent who, at the sour grapes. The different degree of guilt sought to be confirmed as natural by this Church newspaper is based on a sordid economic consideration. The female adulterer may have a child which should not (they think) share the property of her husband. That certainly would be unfair, but it has nothing to do with nature or religion. The Guardian's argument is quite clearly in effect a justification of polygamy. There are good men who believe in polygamy, but has "The Church Newspaper" any right to do so?

AS REGARDS S. Matthews, THE MINERS' M.A., vicar of Thane, Kent, seems to be an uncompromisingly honest man. Writing in "The Challenge," about an ecclesiastical report on "Christianity and Industrial Problems," he says it was "bravely confessed that over and over again the Church had been on the wrong side in industrial disputes." He goes on:

"The Lambeth Conference Report was equally courageous in word. But in the coal crisis, in spite of the facts which 'elected everyone who cared to consider' in the face, in spite of the quite patent duplicity of the Prime Minister, in spite of the fact that

the Prime Minister openly proclaimed a doctrine of Providence the very negation of anything that can rightly claim to be called Christian as the very reason for refusing to listen to the miners' plea; in spite of the fact that the spokesmen of the mine-owners based their case upon the avowed principle that the only incentive to enterprise is avarice—in spite of all this, hardly a Christian voice has been raised on the side of the miners. On the contrary, they have been denounced and derided in the very name of Christ."

However, such phenomena should not make you bitter or scornful: they are to help you to clean out your own moral houses, where necessary. You should be cheerful about this and all else. A curious statement reported by a London paper, as posted on the notice board of a church in Whitechapel, says "It is easier to smile than to frown. To frown you use 64 muscles, but only 13 to smile."

Some people will want to ask Dr. Koch: that is an anatomical fact; but not I. I think it is one of those typical "truths of faith" that should not be too closely examined.

These things come PREMISE apply with Thursday AND THE night's telegram, FETTERING showing how Lloyd George urged the churches not to meddle in politics! In the sense of priestly authority used to influence votes, in the sense of ecclesiastical cabals. I also am against such interference; but to divorce politics from morals is something which only a cynic like Lloyd George would have the cheek to propose. The State Church has a duty to do, and that duty is to keep telling our statesmen to do their statesmanly duty in accordance with the State religion. If Lloyd George seems to the clergy to be treating the miners or the Irish in unchristian ways, they must say so, or fail in their trust. Lloyd George is an apostle of expediency; the church must stick to the Sermon on the Mount, and cry it continually. The fact that the Premier thought this warning necessary suggests to me that at last the Church must have begun to do its political duty.

Our Colonial Secretary has circulated a RANKING among the local papers a letter from the British Consul at Bangkok, saying unemployed Europeans "are to be discouraged from coming to Siam in search of work, since there are no openings here for such persons." The China Mail, having printed the same warning six weeks ago, took no notice of this one; but I will How are they to be discouraged? I never had any desire to go to Bangkok till I saw that. Now I feel I'd like to sample the comular discouragements.

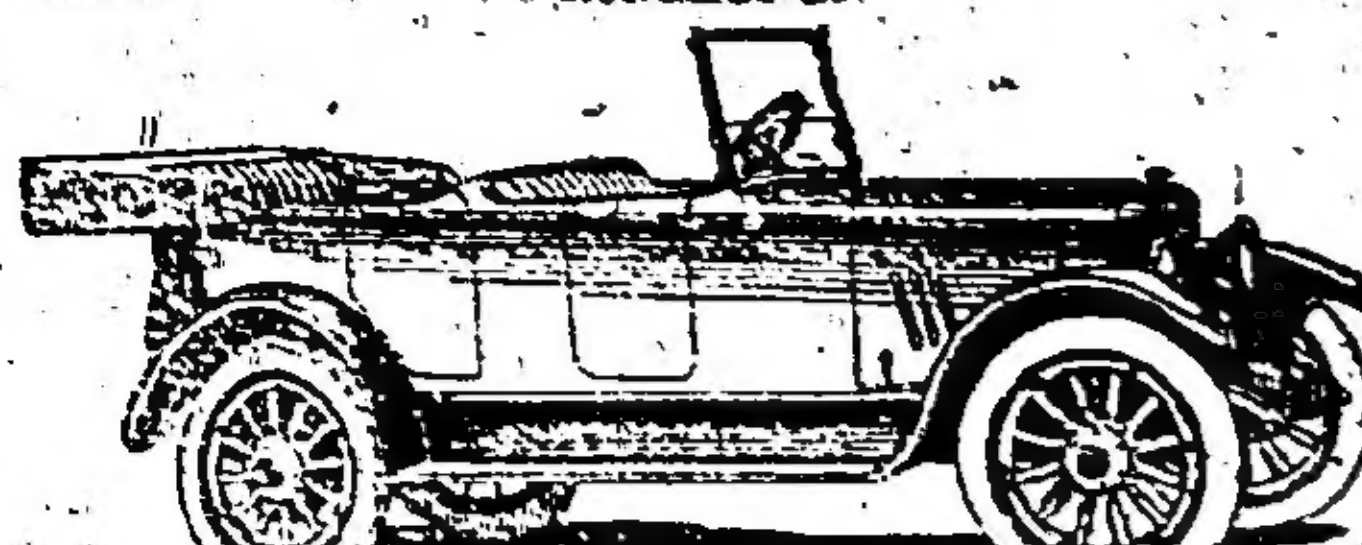
While I lived and was happy in the fascinating land of Japan, some four lustrograms ago, I climbed up mountains and swam in lakes, walked in forests, and went about and about, but never came I to Hikoku. Now Hikoku must be the best place in Japan, by the tale of it. Some day, when I make my next pilgrimage, I will aim at Hikoku. I believe that a really religious man must make a pilgrimage at least once in seven years, and since I took to pilgrimage I have acted on that faith. I have taken nothing but a humble and a contrite heart to several of the world's holy places; such places as Anuradhapura, and Rome, and Canterbury, and Jerusalem and Bagdad, and Selborne, and the site of La Bastille. I would go to Mecca also, if the men there would mix more brotherly love with their religion. At Hikoku I know I can count upon a welcome. A Buddha went to Hikoku once, and blessed it, and now it is useless to be naughty there. The shopkeepers there mark their goods with plain prices, leave a box for the customers to throw their money in, and go away, doubtless, stranger take advantage of this, he will walk miles and miles, only to find himself miraculously back at Hikoku. Then the Hikoku people will look pluffily upon him and say to him: "O brother, you must have done something wrong," and explain to him the queer results of wrong-doing in that place, and the equally marvellous rewards of the upright life. For whose in Hikoku see a tired labourer, and take his burden upon himself, feels no weight at all, but a strange lightness and strength. And whose giveth his shoes or coat to a very poor person, finds a better garment waiting at home in the stead of it. All of which is veritable history, handed down accurately since the time that seven noblemen seated upon seven horses watched the holy one proving his holiness at Hikoku long ago.

(Continued on Page 5.)

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months in there should watch for any unusual looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time, serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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ADVERSARIA.

(Continued from Page 4.)

A young man that THE MAKER OF might want to FISH-HOOKS, produce literature could not do better than come to Hongkong, and walk about with his eyes open. Reporters, newspaper reporters, do not seem to want to make literature, and they do seem to walk about with their eyes shut. Just imagine what George Warrington Stevens would have made out of our Hongkong streets! Of course, it is not easy to write as he did, but were I a young writer, at large in Hongkong, I would try very hard to emulate. The place is full of things waiting to be given pen pictures. The other evening I watched a Chinese youth making fish-hooks. His factory did not cover a square yard of ground, yet he was turning out about a hundred per hour. His plant was a bajiou anvil, a pair of pliers, a tack hammer, a little file, and a coil of wire. He took no notice of me, but worked away like Tackleton's toymaker in the "Cricket on the Hearth." End of wire laid on edge of anvil. Rasp, rasp. Three or four quick file strokes, and it is pointed and barbed. One quick turn of the file, and the fish-hook curve is made. Tap, tap, and the finished hook is snipped off and in the tray. The next inch of wire leaping to the hook stage. There are so many of these little industries to be seen here, all most interesting to watch. The tinsmiths and copper-smiths, the men who rivet broken crockery together again, the rattan workers, the blacksmiths (that you had better watch them in cooler weather). How wonderful are the hands of men that have "knack." Subtle brains and blossom fingers have done more for civilization than gunpowder or statecraft. Here in Hongkong one may see the craft of ages, concentrated in one small skull and one pair of hands. Unlike the "Pictures," this entertainment is free, save for a trifle of shoe leather.

Of laws this paragraph. There is, good people, the law of God, the law of nature, and doubtless some others we might add to the list were it worth our while to stop and cast about in the thickets of memory. For example, the Law of Supply and Demand. Somehow that word law seems to make this damnable thing respectable, which is a great pity. People cannot be got to call it a phenomenon, because that is a hard word. Could we induce them to speak of it as the Excuse of Demand and Supply? That might help. You know that a man drowning at the end of the pier offers an admirable illustration of the Demand part of it. He would pay you almost anything in reason for the life-buoy which hangs near your elbow, and represents the supply. You are clear in your mind, I hope, as to the implications of that phrase, the Law of Supply and Demand? It implies that it is fair and just and right to make the price at which you will supply depend upon the extent and keenness of the demand, which demand is too often a Need. Here in Hongkong I suppose you know that amahs just now can get fair wages but that later on they must take much less. At the beginning of the hot weather, when people wear more clothes that need washing, amahs are in Demand; but on the approach of the cold weather, they may starve for all some people care. People "do without" an amah when the laundry bill looks like being less than her wages. Another funny illustration of this Law is that when rice was very dear people preferred to pay Amah a fixed wage and leave her to feed herself, but when rice is cheap they like to give her six or seven dollars a month "and chow." Where a dog is kept, she has a chance to balance matters, for when the last half bottle of milk, or the last half pound of butter, or the last two inches of whisky, is enquired for, she can always say, cheerfully, "Wap make pay Fido." There used to be a lot of talk about Registration of Servants, and there are lots of people who still think it could be a good thing. While the Law of Supply and Demand remains Respectable Excuse (instead of the mean thing it is) I think the more urgent need is Registration of Masters and Mistresses. I believe one of those horribly realist writers, who could (after proper study) tell a story about our Chinese servants, deemed to incessant servitude the barest of mere livings, that could make us think.

I am one of the first to challenge oracular LITERARY judgments, to deny the right of anyone to pontificate on such matters, because I realize that there are no real standards which a man may learn and observe. Ultimately all literary opinions depend on the individual taste. I can sympathize with Robert McWhirter's difficulties in attempting to read "Sartor Resartus," and to some extent pardon his conclusion that it is not great literature. But why the gratuitous mention of the immortal "Don Quixote" as "grip," only fit to be thrown into the backyard or used as shaving paper? The naive philosophy of "Robert McWhirter" reminds me so often of that of Sancho Panza, based more on "cannyness" than on scholarship, that I was really startled to meet such a reference. In my hot, impulsive way I cried out that this man should never again dare to air an opinion on a literary subject. When I had calmed down from the Quixotic to the Panzatic mood, I realized that to take it so would be to tilt at the giant Moulinsart (as Swift called him) or, as Panza might have put it, to take a hammer to crack a nut. Robert McWhirter's Tammas is a case of a demagogue speaking at a mystagogue, but for me to defend the immortal "Sartor Resartus" from the paper onslaught of a mortal Scot would be as idle as for Einstein to write a treatise to prove that water is wet. According to Oscar Wilde, you should never read any writing that tries to prove anything; and I certainly would not enjoy the task of trying to prove to my contemporary that he has perpetrated something like a literary blasphemy in describing "Don Quixote" as "knight errantry grip." If one of our University students were to ask me which he should preferably read during lecture hours, Cervantes or McWhirter, I'm afraid my vote would have a look of local disloyalty. I shudder at the thought that comes to me of what Robert McWhirter might tell us about David Hume's chapter on "the probability of causes," supposing he could find the Human Nature treatise among the sixpenny books that he bought when he acquired his editions of Carlyle. It is, by the way, a rather pleasant shudder, with a thrill of hope in it. I shall look for further literary hints in the *Telegraph*, of which I am nowadays disposed to echo what Voltaire said of a minor prophet, namely, that *Habakkuk nait capable de tout*. His occasional notes by "Librarian," apparently prepared on the Partington formula for lectures to Colonial Institutes, are a real joy to me, inasmuch as they seem as informative as "Sandford and Merton" without that classic's dull accuracy. But Don Quixote as discardable grip! Arrah!

W H Y

IS "MAY-DAY" CELEBRATED?

Like the use of mistletoe at Christmas, and many other similar customs, the celebration of the first of May as a holiday comes down to us from the days of the Druids in England who solemnized the feast of Bel on May 1 by lighting immense fires in honour of this deity, and to this day the holiday is known in many parts of Scotland as "Beltime" or "Bealtine"—the day of Bel's fire. Partly to offset the influence of these pagan customs, and partly to call attention to the fact that the month of May was dedicated to the Virgin, the Roman Catholic clergy commenced to hold church celebrations on this day, and the "Queen of the May" was thus originally emblematic of the Mother of Christ. In Sweden, the day is still celebrated in a manner which carries us back to its Druidic significance. Huge bonfires are lighted throughout the countryside and a sham battle is staged between two parties, one representing Winter and the other Summer, the latter being always victorious. Winter is then buried in the snow, and his ashes are strewn over the grave. Gradually, however, the celebrations of May Day on the Continent have taken on a more sinister aspect, for May 1 was the day selected by the radical elements for their demonstrations against legalized authority, and of late years few May-days have passed without bloodshed and outbreaks of various kinds, particularly among the labouring classes.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

My dear Children,

There were no entries at all for last week's competition which was rather sad. I suppose it was because you did not know what to write about the King's birthday, or that you had no time and also I forgot to mention that there would be two nice prizes as usual.

However I am going to try again and I hope that a great many of you will try too. I am putting in three rhymes about animals but am not mentioning their names and am leaving it for you to guess them. Send in the answers before next Wednesday, the 22nd to "Peter Pan," c/o The China Mail Office and there will be a small prize for everyone who sends the right answers. This is an easy competition for all of you, big and small, girls and boys.

Your loving,

PETER PAN.

THE BAMBOO SNAKE.

Nancy's father was what people call a naturalist, that is to say he was very interested in all nature things, birds, insects, flowers, trees and everything else of which you can think. He was anxious for Nancy to get to notice everything too and when they went for walks together he used to point out all sorts of interesting things. Then when Nancy was eight years old they went out to Hongkong for a time and on what excitement there was packing up and getting off and then the voyage in the big boat. At last after some weeks they settled down in their new house on the side of a green hill, looking over the beautiful blue sea with its islands dotted about here and there. One day when Nancy was nine years old and could write well and could spell all the words that were not too difficult, her father said to her, "Nancy I am going to give you something to do."

"What is it Daddy?" she asked, wondering to herself what it could be. "Whenever you come across something that you have not seen before," he went on, "a flower or animal or whatever it may be I want you to write down what it is like and if you do it well I will give you twenty cents."

"Oh thank you Daddy," cried Nancy who was very fond of writing and kept a little notebook in which she wrote short tales and drew pictures. I think that will be fun."

So after that she was always hunting about for something new and the first thing that she wrote about was the bamboo snake. This was it—

The Bamboo Snake.

There are not very many snakes in Hongkong. The only one that is poisonous (Nancy had to ask how to spell this word) is the bamboo snake. It is not very big and it is thin. It is yellow underneath and green on its back and looks just like a piece of bamboo. If it bites you it makes you very ill and the doctor must come and let out the poison.

I saw one coming out of the bushes at the bottom of the garden. I ran and called my Daddy quickly and he killed it with his stick. That was a good thing, wasn't it?

That was all but Nancy's Daddy said that he thought that anyone who read it would know what a bamboo snake was like and he gave her twenty cents, which pleased her very much.

PETER PAN.

Why did the owl owl? (howl) Because the woodpecker wood-pecker (would peck her).

I write of things that go on legs, The cat that purrs, the dog that bays, But I won't mention any name And so you see it's like a game.

I write a verse—you read it now And say "Why it's a horse or cow!" Or just whatever it may be— That's all the game. Now do you see?

Can you guess these three? This animal if you don't mind Will come up quietly from behind And butt you once or twice, And if you do not haste away He'll go on butting half the day— It isn't very nice.

The stupidest of four legged things Yet loved by children dearly, He's often driven in a cart And then behaves most queerly For suddenly he won't go on But utterly refuses, You'll find that coaxing is no use, He doesn't mind abuses.

And though he's little he is strong, Even sticks won't make him run, A nice sleek trim young thing he is, But oh he can annoy one!

Flashing here, flashing there, Swinging high up in the air, Bushy tailed, furry brown, Climbing, scrambling up and down. Up a tree, down again, Safe in tree-trunk when there's rain. See in piles on the floor Nuts and fruit for winter store.

FUNERAL

MR. P. A. SAUNDERS

The funeral of the late Mr. Peter A. Saunders, chief officer of the s.s. "Hwaping," whose death from heart stroke was reported yesterday, took place at the Protestant Cemetery last evening.

The Rev. Walgrave, Chaplain of the Seamen's Institute performed the burial service at the graveside. Those present as chief mourners were Mr. E. T. Bunke (representing Messrs Nemaze and Co.) and Mr. Lawson, of the Standard Oil Co.

Wreaths were sent by the Staff, Messrs Nemaze and Co., the Capt. and officers of the "Hwaping," China Coast Officers' Guild, "his sorrowing friends and shipmates MacPherson and Visscher," Mr. and Mrs. T. Matthews and Mr. E. T. H. Benje.

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

ATTEMPTED UNAUTHORISED SEARCH.

BRITISH CAPTAIN'S SUCCESSFUL PROTEST.

Fifteen minutes after leaving Samshui on Wednesday afternoon, the British steamer on a voyage from Hongkong to Wuchow, was stopped by a signal from a Chinese gunboat. Three men not in uniform came on board and questioned by the Captain through an interpreter said that they intended to search the ship. The Captain protested strongly and refused to admit right of search except by accredited Customs officials. He therefore turned ship and returned to Samshui where the Harbour Master came aboard and later accompanied the Captain on shore to confer with the Customs Commissioner. Later a conference took place in the saloon of the steamer, attended by the Commissioner, the Harbour Master, the Captain, and the local Magistrate who had come on board accompanied by an officer. The Commissioner drew the attention of the Magistrate to the Treaty condition under which foreign vessels could not be searched in Chinese waters except by Customs officers. After a long discussion the Magistrate gave the Captain a pass to proceed without search—just as H.M.S. "Cicala," was seen entering the port. The British Commander came on board and expressed approval of the Captain's stand. The "Kochow," then proceeded without further interference.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. North's appointment as Private Secretary to the Governor is gazetted.

The provisional recognition of Senior O. D. Camacho as Bolivian Consul is gazetted.

Mr. Seven now has a road named for him. Seven Road is on Mount Gough. Wardley Street has not yet been changed to Stabb Street, but it will be.

According to the Shanghai Journal of Commerce a representative of the Peking Government has arrived in Shanghai and secured a loan of \$4,000,000, which will soon be sent to Peking. The loan is a short-term one and is borrowed at the rate of 12 per cent.

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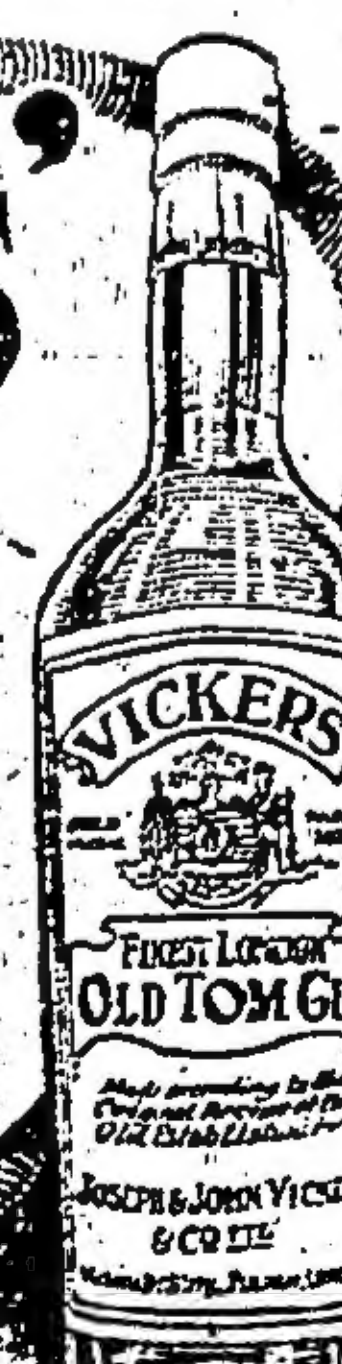
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan taking cargo to OCEANIC POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU Wednesday, 29th July.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

RAQUE MARU Thursday, 23rd June.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe.

HIDALGO MARU Sunday, 26th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—Three steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMARUBA MARU Sunday, 19th June.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 26th June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SARU MARU Thursday, 3rd June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DEUCALION" Via Suez Canal 3rd July.

"CITY OF NORWICH" Via Suez Canal 15th July.

Calls at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REIS & CO., CANTON.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"VICTORIA" 30th June.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 2207. 113, Cross Street Road Central.

SHIPPING

O. N. O.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMOI AND SINGAPORE	TEAN	June 15, at 2 p.m.	
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	TAICHOW	June 15, at 4 p.m.	
SETCHWAN	TAICHOW	June 15, at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KALAN	June 21, at 9 a.m.	
HOIHOW, PAHOI & RAIPHONG	KALAN	June 21, at 9 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	SHANTUNG	June 21, at Noon	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	SHANTUNG	June 21, at Noon	
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	June 21, at Noon	
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	SHANTUNG	June 21, at Noon	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation available. Electric Fans in saloons and restaurants. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

SINGAPORE LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 22.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

LEAVE HONGKONG. ARRIVE SEATTLE.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" Aug. 13th Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" Sept. 2nd Oct. 2nd.

S.S. "WENATCHEE" Oct. 2nd Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "COCKAT" July 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

SIAM MARU Friday, 24th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Via Suez, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Aires & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.

TACOMA MARU Friday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

KAWADO MARU Wednesday, 29th June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

BUEBO MARU Friday, 1st July.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

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SARU MARU Thursday, 3rd June.

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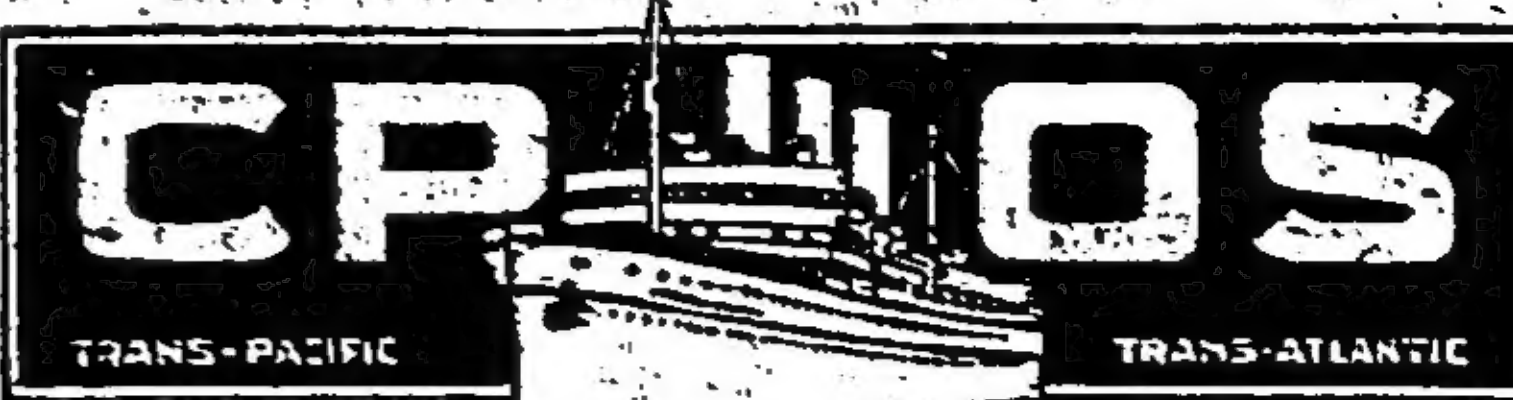
SARU MARU Thursday, 3rd June.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

Hongkong to England.

Via SEASIDE, NANTUCKET, (Man) Ke, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTEAL.

PACIFIC	FROM	DATE	ATLANTIC	FROM	DATE
SEASIDE	HONGKONG	June 21	SEASIDE	CANADA	July 26
E. Russia	June 21	July 11	E. France	July 19	July 26
E. Japan	July 15	Aug. 3	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Asia	July 21	Aug. 8	E. France	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 17	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 18	Malta	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 13	Oct. 5	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 21
E. Japan	Sept. 23	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 15	Oct. 21
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	E. France	Nov. 15	Nov. 22

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 522. Cable Address GAGANPAC.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	20th June at 10 a.m.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	6,000	25th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Mar- sailles and London.
"DILWARA"	5,400	1st July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	5,400	5th July	MARSHALL, LONDON & A. W. P.
"MARELLA"	5,400	19th Aug.	MARSHALL, LONDON & A. W. P.
"KASHMIR"	5,400	2nd Sept.	MARSHALL, LONDON & A. W. P.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,948	24th June	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

STERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"STERN"	4,900	27th June	Sandakan Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"STERN"	4,900	27th July	Sandakan Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	5,500	22nd June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KURILIA"	5,500	25th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"LAURE"	5,500	27th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	27th June	Shanghai only.
"SYRIA"	5,400	28th June	Shanghai and Japan.
"KALIAN"	5,400	5th July	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Malacca or Singapore and Madras in line of the section of
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels-Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
of service.

"Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns."

For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, and other, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

25, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
via Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandler Articles.

Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila,
Kobe, and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (Omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.
BOWA MARU ... Friday, 25th July, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Friday, 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 24th July, at 11 a.m.

LAMBERG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU ... First half of July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU ... Friday 24th June.
TAKEUCHI MARU (via Suez) ... Beginning of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.
TOTUMI MARU ... Thursday, 7th July.

LAOUIA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

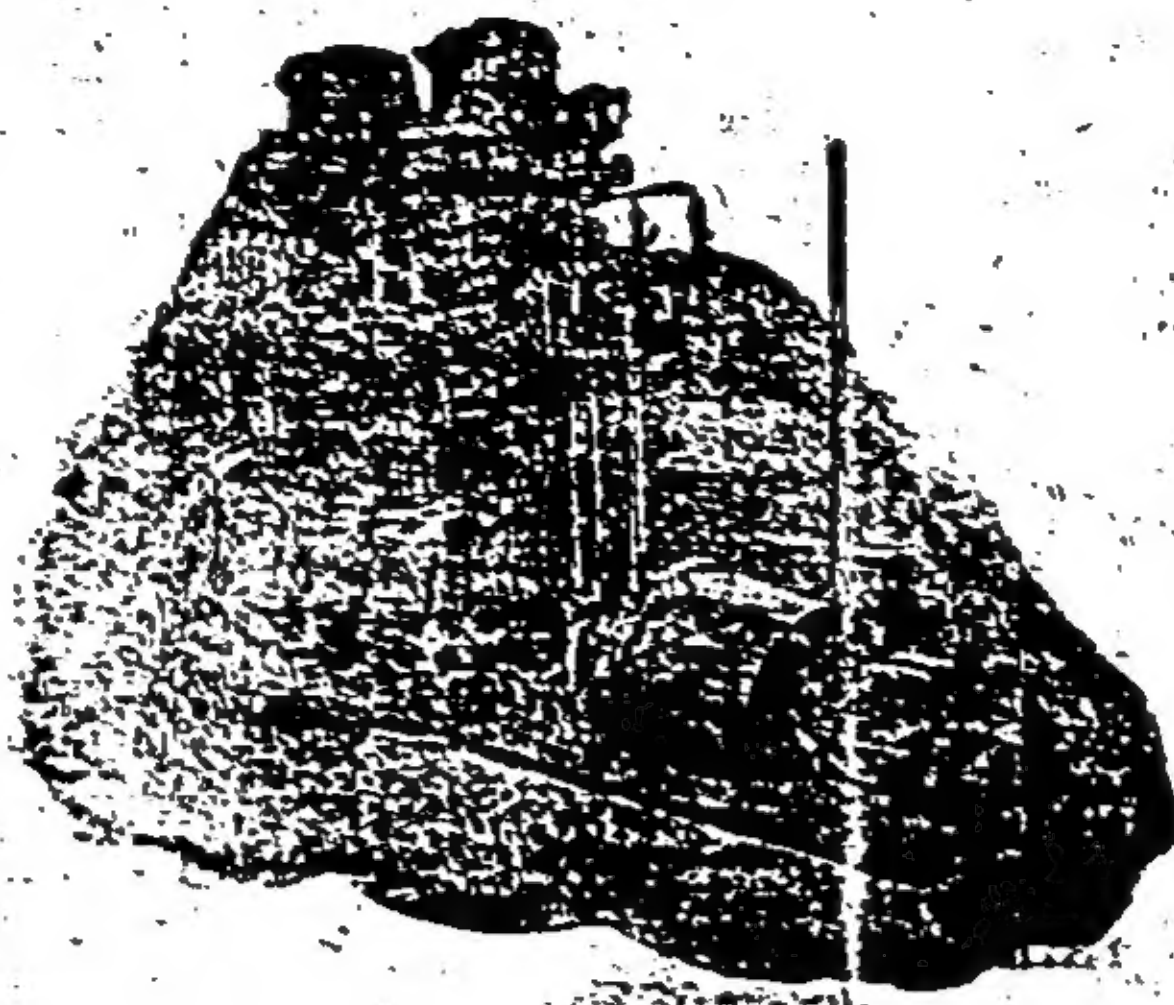
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
AKI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KLEIST ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
25, YASUDA, Managers.

Telephone Nos. 2921

BOLINDER CRUDE OIL ENGINES.



Unsurpassed in
Reliability and
Simplicity.

Unsurpassed in
Reliability and
Simplicity.

MARINE ENGINES
DIRECT REVERSIBLES
5 to 500 H.P.

STATIONARY ENGINES
3 to 320 H.P.

PORTABLE ENGINES
5 to 30 H.P.

Stocks Carried or to order of the Following:—

Delco-Lighting Plants.
"Herbert Morris" High Class Chain Blocks,
Cranes, Travelling Trolleys, etc.
"Algor" Boiler Compound.

Motor Bearing Metals
Knitting Machines.
Motor Garage Pumps.
Tanning Machinery, etc.

Large Stock of Spare Parts Carried.

Sole Agents for the EAST.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT, HONGKONG.

TEL. 222.

TEL. ADDRESS: ABEONA.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs
on the 1st June, 1921.

CITY AND SUBURBAN WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

1921.

From 21 ft. 4 in. below

Level with overflow

From 21 ft. 4 in. below

Level with overflow

From 21 ft. 4 in. below

Level with overflow

From 21 ft. 4 in. below

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From 21 ft. 4 in. below

Level with overflow

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUS-

TRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for

Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental,

American and South African Ports.

"The Steamship 'DUNERA' "

Captain WALKER, carrying His

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from

this Port on or about SUNDAY,

19th June, 1921, taking Passen-

gers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy,

France and London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Bombay into the

Mail Steamer proceeding direct to

Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office

until 3 p.m. the day before sailing.

The contents and value of all packages

are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE

& CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1921.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

COAL GENERAL IMPORTS AND

EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE,

KIKUBI, YOSHINO, YAMAGUCHI,

HOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO, SEKI,

NEW, KANADA, HIRAI, KAMIA,

MADA and OYUEARI.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Kanran, Wakamatsu, Moji,

Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya,

Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran,

Ogata, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin,

Beijing, Tsingtau, Hankow, Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, Manila,

Singapore, Batavia, London, Paris,

New York and Seattle.

Cable Address: IWABASHI.

Order: A. I. A. B. C. 24 Ed.

Western Union and Bantley.

Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

E. KOMURA,

Manager.

No. 14, Panama Street, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating for Eastern service for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
(Via HONOLULU).

"West Carmona," 21st June.
To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (Via MANILA).
"West Iria," 25th June.

*Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco
and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK, BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE—1st Floor Power's Building, 12, Des Voeux Rd., TEL. 2008.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STRANERS.

TENYO MARU 22,000 June 21st

KOREA MARU 20,000 July 1st

SHINYO MARU 22,000 July 12th

IFESIA MARU 22,000 July 22nd

WATO MARU 22,000 Aug. 1st

SIBERIA MARU 22,000 Aug. 27th

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

EMPIRE POLICY.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

As regards defence very careful preparation had been made to render the discussion as useful as possible. The Government's proposals in this connection had been carefully considered for some time. The Fighting Services had prepared confidential memoranda which were carefully examined from the viewpoint of general Imperial defence and coordinated by a sub-committee of the Imperial Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain mentioned that as the pressure of the public made it impossible for the full Committee of Defence to resume all its pre-war activities a provisional solution could be found in the establishment of a standing defence sub-committee meetings of which could be regularly attended by the Secretaries of State, War, Air, Colonies and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First Sea Lord, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Chief of the Air Staff with representatives of the Treasury and any other departments concerned from time to time. That committee had been meeting regularly thrice weekly for three months and had already achieved a great deal of work.

The Government desired to promote as far as it could such co-ordination of the military, naval, and air forces of the Empire as would enable them with the assent of their respective authorities to co-operate in the quickest and most effective manner and with the greatest prospect of success in time of war, but it was not for His Majesty's Government to talk with the air of command of the manner which Dominion forces should be disposed. Those decisions could be taken only by the governments of the Dominions themselves and any measure of co-ordination and co-operation which could be attained must be decided by the free choice of the dominions. His Majesty's Government was fully seized of the importance of this co-operation and would do everything it could to facilitate it, and any assistance it could render in this connection and the Dominions required would be joyfully given.

LANDMARK IN EMPIRE'S HISTORY.

Similarly we should welcome closer association of the Dominions with us in all matters concerning the foreign policy of the Empire. He recalled that at a meeting of the Committee of Imperial Defence to which the prime ministers of the Dominions then in England were summoned—as they might or would be summoned on their own request when they were here or if the subject were interesting or they desired such a meeting—the first exposition of facts and principles on which the foreign policy of the Empire or ministers of Britain was given. The Dominions representatives who were present at that conference had often spoken of it as a landmark in the history of the Empire.

Sir C. Kingsley Cooke could not. Such reviews of foreign policy had been a constant feature of every later Imperial gathering but it was impossible to publish them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE JAPAN ALLIANCE.

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was obviously a matter upon which it was peculiarly difficult to speak. It was pre-eminently a matter in which all parts of the Empire were interested. It nearly concerned several foreign countries and until the conference had been held he could not say what the outcome of the deliberations would be or the exact course of the policy they would adopt. Objections made in the course of the debate to renewal of the treaty had been mainly that the conditions which gave rise to it had disappeared. True, the conditions today were not the conditions of yesterday, but what about conditions to-morrow? We must not only look at the present but also what the position of the future would be. He did not believe that the intention or result of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had caused, or could cause, any real apprehension among the governing authorities of America. He was certain there was no reason for any such apprehension. He would not say that it had not caused a certain measure of apprehension among people who had been misinformed with regard to the object of the parties and who had misconceived the result of the determination of the British people to maintain friendly relations with their American kinsmen. It must always be a cardinal factor in British policy to remove any apprehension standing in the path of good Anglo-American relations. Any new armaments competition between Britain and America would be a tragedy not only for both countries but for civilisation.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING.

After saying that he did not wish to prejudge the action of the conference Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to make a statement with regard to renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in the course of which he paid a tribute to the loyal action of Japan when the Alliance became operative and the valuable support Japan rendered the Empire during the war. He said that the Government would not be party to any alliance directed against America or under which Britain could be called on to act against America. He did not say that continuance of the Alliance in a modified form was impossible but held the opinion that it might be possible to reconcile Britain's desire for perfect understanding and close co-operation with the United States with the continuance of a close and intimate friendship with Japan. It must be the object of any Government of Britain, the Dominions, or India to secure such co-operation with the great powers in the Pacific as would prevent new competition in armaments and secure the peace of the Pacific and the lands abutting on that ocean.

PLEDGE OF CONTINUED UNITY.

It was inconceivable to him that the British Empire which was a league of nations preserving peace over so large a portion of the world and exercising so many influences for good on civilisation, should not in time by whatever means—perhaps means that we now could not foresee—continue to develop its common constitutional organs and its opportunities for co-operation in policy and action. We looked back proudly on the birth of these British nations overseas and had followed their fortunes affectionately. In the great hour of need there had been a common voice and a common resolution. If peace had not cemented the sacrifices each made would have bound us forever and would mean the pledge of our continued unity. (Cheers.)

LONDON, June 17.

Reuter learns that a suggestion has been made in influential quarters that the Imperial conference hold its sittings in St. James's Palace instead of at Downing Street. The proposal has not yet been agreed to, but its adoption is probable.

EUROPE'S DEBTS TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

The Cabinet has decided to ask Congress to authorise the conversion of European loans into interest bearing certificates which could be absorbed by American business men.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

SINN FEIN CAMPAIGN.

MIDNIGHT ATTACKS ON LONDON SIGNALMEN.

NINE OUTRAGES IN ONE NIGHT.

LONDON, June 17.

A new sensational development in the Sinn Fein campaign started in the neighbourhood of London at midnight consisting of attacks on signal boxes and signalmen. A Scotland Yard statement describes nine outrages in the course of which some railwaymen were fired on, gagged, bound, and removed from their signal boxes which were set on fire. One man was wounded in the face. Shots were exchanged between police and a party of motorists. Nine men were arrested. They were all young Irishmen.

The Irish Self-Determination League is known to be corresponding with the heads of the Irish Republican Army who are directing crime in Ireland.

CENSUS BOYCOTT.

LONDON, June 17.

Information has been received in official quarters that the Sinn Fein Parliament has ordered all citizens of the Irish Republic in Great Britain to refuse to fill up census papers on June 19.

COAL STRIKE CONTINUES.

RESULT OF THE MINERS' BALLOT ANNOUNCED.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially announced that the miners' ballot favours continuance of the stoppage.

The figures of the miners' ballot were as follows:—For the owners' terms, 183,827; against, 432,511.

LATER.

LONDON, June 18.

After a meeting of the miners' executive Mr. Hodges announced that in view of the ballot decision the stoppage would continue. It is stated, however, that in view of the expiry to-morrow of the Government's offer of ten millions, further negotiations with the Government are probable.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

VISIT TO THE HAGUE PEACE PALACE.

The HAGUE, June 17.

Prince Hirohito and Prince Kanin to-day visited the House in the Wood and the Peace Palace where they were very interested in Japanese objects of art. After luncheon at the Royal Palace with Prince Henry, they left Rotterdam. They returned to the Hague for a farewell banquet at the Royal Palace with the Queen, the Queen Mother, Prince Henry and prominent personages.

RUBBER EXHIBITION ENDS.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GOVERNMENT OF MALAYA.

LONDON, June 17.

The International rubber exhibition in the Agricultural Hall has concluded. The gold trophy for the best exhibit in rubber was awarded to Brazil. Gold medals were awarded to the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya. Six silver cups were awarded to the managers of various rubber estates. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, presenting the prizes, said that the exhibition had been most successful and had done much good to the rubber industry.

OVER 9,000,000 JOBS WANTED.

BRITAIN'S GREAT ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially stated that 2,185,000 were registered as unemployed in the United Kingdom on June 10.

CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

SCHIMIDTU BEATS DAVISON.

LONDON, June 17.

In the Lawn tennis London championships at Queen's Club, Schmidtu beat Davison 6-1, 6-1 in the semi final.

HONGKONG LABOUR TROUBLES.

CHINESE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Hongkong has not been without its own little industrial troubles during the past week or two. Since the coal coolies' dispute was settled a fortnight ago two other Chinese labour guilds have presented demands for improved conditions. One is the Luen Fook Guild whose members, numbering several hundreds, are engaged in soldering oil tins. They want their present working hours, which range from 10 to 12, reduced to 8½. The employers are going into the matter.

Chinese assistants employed in tobacco shops are the other discontents. Their demand is that permanent employees whose monthly

wage varies from \$3 to \$10 a month and upwards be granted increases ranging from 35 per cent. to 50 per cent. On the employers' rejecting the demand a strike took place but a settlement has now been reached. Macao is at present experiencing a strike of shoemakers whose demand for increased remuneration has been refused.

Four Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with trespass in the servants' quarters of Lyemum Terrace last night. Mr. T. Rowan appeared for the first accused and applied for a remand. The other three men admitted being in the quarters. One said that he went to see his brother, another to see his son, and the third to see a relative. The Magistrate remanded the first man until Tuesday, and fined the others \$5 each.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICAN LABOUR.

DENVER, June 17th.

The American Federation of Labour has sent a letter to the International Federation of Trades Unions strongly denouncing the latter's request for the former's reconsideration of withdrawal from affiliation. The letter refers to the International Federation's alleged revolutionary activities, and declares that American labour does not accept the International Federation's declarations as truly expressing the views of the whole European Trades Union movement.

DEMPEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17th.

Dempey, wearing a special head-gear to prevent the re-opening of the gash on his left eye, resumed sparring with two light-weight. He is not at present risking bouts with heavy-weights. The champion worked for 40 minutes in a blazing sun in an open arena, which will be the probable conditions in the contest on July 1st.

At Manhattan, Carpentier permitted Jeannette to beat a tattoo on the abdomen, in order to "assimilate" punishment. Afterwards, he sparred four rounds with Denis, Journee, Gans and Jeannette, with satisfactory results.

CREDITS SCHEME AND INDIA.

SIMLA, June 17th.

The Government of India has dissociated itself from Sir P. Lloyd Graeme's remarks, in the House of Commons, as to the reasons why the credits and insurance scheme was not extended to India. The Government of India states that it only desired, and agreed to, India's exclusion, because the scheme would not benefit trade.

[Sir P. Lloyd Graeme stated that the scheme was not extended to India and the British Possessions in the Far East, owing to conditions under which outstanding obligations had not been fully honoured. It was understandable, he further said, that credit facilities should be extended if they in any way prevented traders from discharging their full obligations. The decision as regards India and the Far East, he said, was taken after consulting the bankers the India Office and the Colonial Office. The scheme will not be extended to those quarters until the conditions were such as would obviate these difficulties.]

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

NEW YORK, June 17th.

Herr Cuno, a Director of the Hamburg-America, on leaving for Europe declared that the line would rebuild in five years, approximately, a third of its pre-war fleet, consisting of modern 8,000 and 10,000 tons freighters, and two 22,000-ton steamers for the Atlantic passenger trade.

QUEENSLAND COTTON.

LONDON, June 17th.

In the course of yesterday's meeting of the World Cotton Conference, at Manchester, Mr. Hunter, Agent-General of Queensland, stated that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has given a flattering report on a sample of Queensland-grown cotton. Mr. Hunter was convinced that Queensland, with its fifty million acres, was capable of producing cotton of the quality required by Lancashire.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY AND CANADA.

LONDON, June 17th.

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Meighen, who has so far been reticent as regards Canada's attitude towards the Premier's conference, interviewed regarding the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, declared guardedly that the question of the renewal of the Alliance was of the utmost importance to Canada, which stands between Great Britain on the one hand and the United States on the other.

"I have as much trouble with my violin" said Mischa Elman the great violinist recently, "as I would have with my wife were I married. Sometimes I pick on the violin and sometimes the violin picks on me—that is, try as I will to get it to respond, it simply won't." My violin can drive me into as much a frenzy if it is in bad humour, as I imagine my wife could and if it is in good humour it makes me feel as happy as I possibly could feel. I really have come to regard my violin as having an actual personality. That is perhaps because I am associated so closely with it and because it is as much a part of my life as any one other thing. "Perhaps I shall never marry and my violin will remain my lifelong companion."

NOTICES.

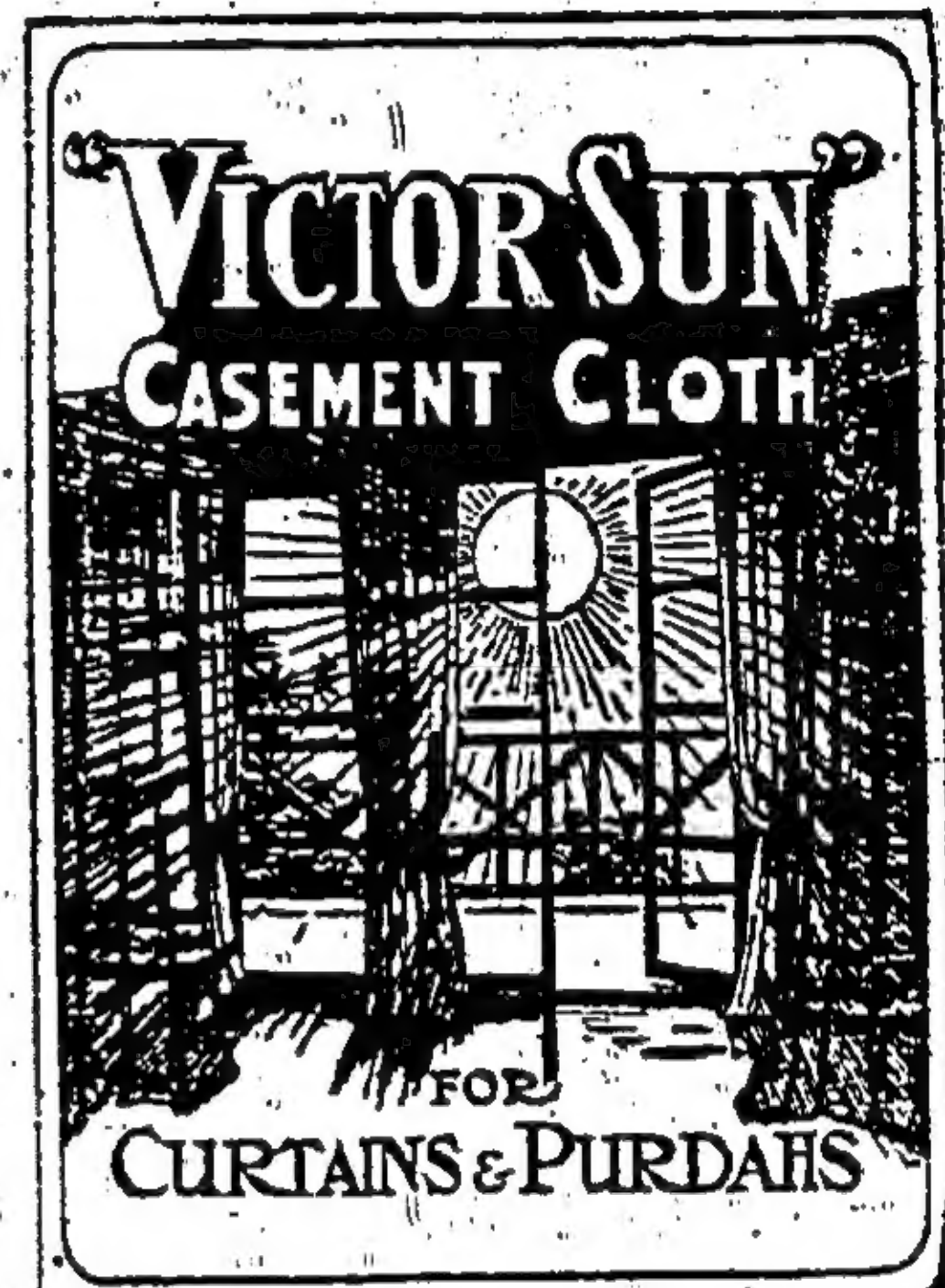
DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUST RECEIVED

Gruyere Cheese - \$1.30 per lb
Edam " - \$3.50 " ball
Haddocks - .70 " lb.
Kippers - .60 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

2,750 yards CASEMENT CLOTH



PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTH in all colors.
Original prices from \$2.50 to \$2.95 yard.
Re-valuation price - \$1.50 yard.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR ONE WEEK \$1.25 yard

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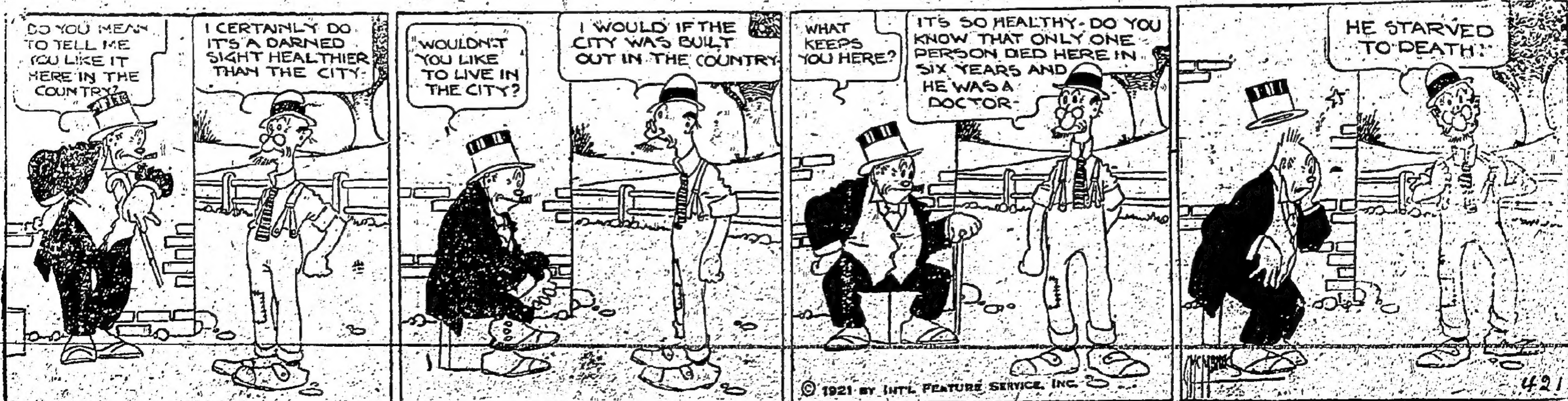
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By equipping yourself

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Works Office: 64, OFFSHORE ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 458.
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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1931.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

OUR FAR EASTERN POSSESSIONS NOT INCLUDED.

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, June 17.

The conditions under which the Government proposes to aid British traders under the export credits scheme have been issued. The Government proposes to guarantee drafts drawn against shipments of goods to a maximum of 85 per cent. of the amount of the draft. The new system which comes into force almost immediately, thus approximates much more closely than the existing method of advances to an ordinary process of trade, as guarantee drafts can be discounted in the usual manner. The Government will also participate with British Banks and financial houses in the risks incurred in financing trade with countries included in the scheme which covers trade with all parts of the British Empire, British protectorates, and mandated territories, except that it is not proposed at present to apply it to British India, Ceylon, or British possessions in the Far East which are understood to be still fully supplied with goods, and special facilities for financing exports to them are not required.

COTTON DISPUTE SETTLED.

OPERATIVES ACCEPT REDUCED WAGES.

MILLS REOPEN ON MONDAY.

The Lancashire cotton dispute has been settled.

Earlier.

An indication of the feeling of the rank and file of the cotton operatives as regards the proposed wages settlement is furnished by resolutions of branches of the Oldham Co-operative Spinners' Association which by an overwhelming vote instructed its delegates to vote against the proposed terms.

LATER.

A meeting of the Manchester United textile workers representing all branches of the cotton operatives decided by 266 to 277 votes to accept the wages settlement recently negotiated. Most of the mills will reopen on Monday.

MANDATE PROBLEM.

LEAGUE SEEKING A SETTLEMENT WITH AMERICA.

PARIS, June 17.

Mr. Da Cunha, acting President of the Council of the League of Nations, has sent a letter to the Premiers of Britain, France, Italy and Japan inviting them to make every effort to reach a solution in the points under discussion between them and the United States with regard to mandates in order to enable the Council of the League to settle the whole question of mandates before the next meeting of the Assembly of the League.

CHINESE DELEGATE'S MISSION.

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. Wang Chung Hui left for Paris on the conclusion of his mission in connection with the League of Nations.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS' MATCH WITH HAMPSHIRE DRAWN.

LONDON, June 17.

The weather was glorious if very hot. There were 1,000 spectators. The wicket was fast. Hampshire made 370 runs, Mead made 129 including 18 fours, hitting good off-drives. Hampshire in the second innings made 135 runs for five wickets. The match was drawn.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Sussex beat Glamorgan by an innings and 128 runs; Leicester beat Lancashire by 180 runs; Sussex beat Warwick by an innings and 31 runs; Middlesex beat Essex by eight wickets; Gloucester beat Derby by 117 runs; and Surrey and Cambridge played a draw.

HERTFORD BY-ELECTION.

ANTI-WASTE CANDIDATE DEFEATS COALITION UNIONIST.

LONDON, June 17.

The result of the Hertford by-election (owing to Mr. N. Pemberton's resignation) was as follows:—
Rear Admiral Suter (anti-waste candidate)...12,329.
Sir Hilfred Carile (Coalition Unionist)...5,553.

H.C.L.

A REDUCTION LAST MONTH.

LONDON, June 17.

It is officially stated that the cost of living on May 31 was 119 per cent. above the cost of living in July, 1914, compared with 128 per cent. on April 30.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)		
"ANCHISES"	22nd June	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"LAOMEDON"	18th July	London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	18th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TERESIAS"	18th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa, Barcelona & Liverpool
"YANGTZE"	20th July	Yokohama, Hong Kong & Liverpool
"AGAMEMNON"	20th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPTILUS"	3rd Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"TYNDAROS"	8th July	Yokohama, Seattle and Vancouver
"PROTEUS"	3rd Aug.	
"IXION"	24th Aug.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)		
"DEUCALION"	3rd July	via Suez

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	22nd June	for London
"MENTOR"	18th July	for London
"TEUCER"	18th Aug.	for Liverpool
"ASCANTUS"	30th Aug.	for Liverpool

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Time
EUROPE via Soc. (Newspapers only London 18th May) Takeda.		
Shanghai	Shanghai	
Shanghai	Dumera	
Canada, U.S.A., and Manila	Express of Russia	
Shanghai	Soochow	
Straits	Torile	
Japan	Penang Maru	
Shanghai	Paul Locat	
Straits	Yokohama Maru	
Shanghai and Japan	Shidzuka Maru	

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
Port Bayard	Poo Lee	4 p.m.
Amoy and Wuchow	Kwong Ling	4 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Durban and CAPE		
TEWY	Awa Maru	5 p.m.
Hobow and Hapshong	Mo Hon	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Yachow	5 p.m.
Hobow and Bangkok	Frome-ho	5 p.m.
Hobow	Sam Tung Fat	5 p.m.
Pakhoi and Hapshong	Kaiping	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 19.		
Amoy, Straits and Bangkok	Tean	9 a.m.
Swatow and Amoy	Takeda	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Koolong	Amoy Maru	9 a.m.
Samsoni and Wuchow	Prodeco	9 a.m.
	Sga On	10 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

INDIANS V. CHINESE.

RIVER BOAT ROW.

NAVAL MAN SAVES SITUATION.

While the s.s. "On Lee," trading up the West River, was alongside the wharf at Kong Mun yesterday a row began between the Indian watchmen employed on the boat and Chinese firemen. Iron crowbars and other handy weapons were freely used with the result that a number of the firemen were injured. Two of them were so severely handled that they had to be left in the Kong Mun hospital.

In consequence of the trouble the firemen refused to go on duty and other members of the crew who were invited to go down into the stokehold declined on the ground that the rules of their Guild forbade them. For four hours the vessel was hung up unable to proceed to on her journey until at 9 p.m. the master managed to enlist the aid of a Customs Officer—an ex-naval man—who undertook to fire the ship to Hongkong. Wearing a revolver strapped about his waist the Customs man went down below and began shovelling the coal, promising to shoot anyone who interfered with him. As soon as they saw that the ship was going to Hongkong in any case the Chinese firemen backed down and resumed work.

When the master investigated the trouble he was told by the Chinese firemen that they had been attacked by the Indians armed with crowbars. The Indians' version was that the Chinese had attacked them with crowbars but had been overpowered and relieved of their weapons. The master, in narrating the circumstances to a China Mail reporter today, said that there was always trouble between the yellow and the black members of his crew and it was impossible to say which version was correct.

SNATCHER CAUGHT.

EUROPEAN GIVES CHASE.

HIS ONLY WITNESS DUMB.

As the sequel to a snatching incident on Praya East last night, Inspector Blackman, of No. 2 Police Station, this morning charged a Chinese youth before Magistrate Orme with having stolen a handbag from Mrs. Robert Clark.

Mrs. Clark, of "Homerville," Wan-chai Road, said that about 8.30 last night, she was walking homewards with Mr. Clark when the defendant dashed out and snatched the handbag she was carrying under her right arm.

Mr. Clark, who gave chase said that the defendant was stopped in Landale Street. He was sure that the defendant was the man as he kept him in sight throughout the chase, during which he was never more than three yards behind him. When the defendant saw himself cornered, he dropped the handbag which witness recovered.

The defendant said Mr. Clark had caught the wrong person. He belonged to a good family living in Anton Street.

The Magistrate: Have you any witnesses?

The defendant: I have one, but he is dumb—(laughter). He added that his other relatives had gone up to Canton.

Inspector Blackman said that the defendant was taken after his arrest to a house in Anton Street where he lived, but the people there knew nothing about him.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

HERE AT LAST.

"RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA COMPANY" ARRIVES.

The members of the Russian Light Opera Company which is to play in Hongkong next week, have arrived at last. They came this morning from Shanghai by the "Empress of Russia," and at 2 o'clock they are to leave for a four nights' season at Macao. The Company's opening performance here is set down for June 22.

WEST RIVER MINES.

DANGER AT KAI SHOU.

WARNING TO STEAMER CAPTAINS.

A customs notification issued by the Commissioner of Customs at Wanchow, Mr. C. Thorne, on June 15 states that information was received from the Defence Commissioner through the Superintendent of Customs to the following effect:—

"As military requirements at present call for precautions to be taken within the zone subject to martial law, Hua Chu (mines) are being laid on the river at Kai Shou, and that to mark the points where these are located a signal of a red colour on the left side and a signal of a green colour on the right side have been placed leaving a channel in the middle for Navigation purposes, and that with a view to the avoidance of danger no vessels are allowed to pass the space between shore and signal on each side of the river."

Shipping firms are recommended by the notification to make this known to their agents in Hongkong, Canton etc., and to request their Captains, when passing the place specified, to be careful to navigate their vessels in strict accordance with the above warning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mrs. Holyoak returned to the Colony by the "Empress of Russia" this morning.

The Home census which was postponed from April 24 owing to the transport strike threat, takes place to-morrow.

The C.M. s.s. "Nanking" is Manila on Friday afternoon, June 17, and is due at this port on Sunday afternoon, June 19, at 2 p.m.

An interesting visitor to the meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which will be held in the boardroom of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office on Thursday next, 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m.

Attention is called to the meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which will be held in the boardroom of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Office on Thursday next, 23rd inst., at 5.30 p.m.

As the result of a distressing accident on Caine Road a few days ago the son of a Chinese doctor who was crossing the road on his way to school was knocked down by a motor car coming down the incline at a moderate speed and killed instantaneously.

The tenants of the house in Broadway Road and Broadway Terrace, recently sold by the Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd., to a Chinese syndicate, having received notices to quit the premises, have petitioned the Government to secure them against ejection, before they are able to secure other premises. The petition suggests that a landlord should be required by law to find other quarters for his tenants before serving notices to quit. About twenty families are affected by the transfer of this property.

A Chinese was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with having been concerned in an armed robbery in Chaiwan, Shaokwan district, where four men entered a gardener's masted on the night of June 9 and stole \$20 worth of property. Defendant said that he was able to prove an alibi but Sub-Inspector Lannigan said that he was seen at the market by the gardener on June 15. The latter identified the defendant as one of the robbers, and informed a constable. The Magistrate remanded the case for a week.

A Chinese remanded by Magistrate Orme yesterday on a charge of having had in his possession in West Point six 20 cent. and twelve 10 cent. counterfeit Hongkong silver coins, was again before the Court this morning. A richa coolie, when the defendant called as a witness, said that he did not know the defendant. The defendant said that he did not know witness but there was another Mok Lin living in the coolie house, a Chinese Detective said that the witness in Court was the only Mok Lin he could find. The Magistrate passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

Those who had intended to attend the performance given by the Russian Grand Opera Co. are reminded that the Company has decided not to visit Hongkong.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DARREREA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and efficient. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.



at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

Goldwyn presents

GERALDINE FARRAR

"THE HELL CAT"

SNUB POLLARD

"DOING TIME"

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15

HAROLD ILOYD

"GET OUT AND GET UNDER."

MITCHELL LEWIS

"THE LAST OF HIS PEOPLE."

THE KOWLOON

HONGKONG THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 5.15, & 9.15

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL FILM CO.

"THE WICKED DARLING"

THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA & OPERETTE CO.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24th.

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

FRIDAY, JUNE 25th.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE HAREM"

SATURDAY, JUNE 26th.

"GIPSY LOVE"

MONDAY, JUNE 27th.

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"

TUESDAY, JUNE 28th.

"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS"

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29th.

"THE GEISHA" and "POT POURRI"

Prices \$4, \$2 & \$1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHURCH OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL "NOTICES UNDER THIS" HEADINGS.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

HONGKONG 18th JUNE 1931.
4th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.
Children's Service 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m. (Cathedral Choir).
Responses, Psalms, Gospels, Barrowes (2nd); Psalms, 23 (Hopkins), 24 (Barrow); Te Deum, Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benediction, Trent (7th morning); Anthem, "Te, this is Our God" Sullivan; Hymn, 223.
Holy Communion 12 noon.
Evenings 6 p.m.
Responses, Psalms, 23 (Goss); Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Barrow; Hymns, 240 184 18.

The Wesleyan Church.

(OPPOSITE ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL).
Sunday, June 19, 1931.
Divine Service and Church Parade: 10.15 a.m. Subject: "Meditation." Short Training Service, 6 p.m. Subject: "A Visit to Jericho." Song: "Lupercalia and Lessons." Preacher, Rev. O. Clouston, P.M., N.C.F.
Wesleyan Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Sunday 8.15 p.m. Gospel Meeting and Social Hour. Address by Mrs. Palmer. Tuesday and Friday, 5.30 p.m. Parade 1st. Wanchai. Boy Scouts, Friday, 3 to 5 p.m. Ladies' Working Party and Renuon. Wednesday, 8.15 p.m. Chaplain's Meeting.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road.
Sunday, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesday, 8.45 p.m.

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